

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XI. No. 6527.

號五廿六六年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

日三初月五閏年中甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE SPENCER & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, 1, Indigo Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS.—AND. EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PHINN, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BRACE, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINRICH & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MANS, MESSRS. A. A. DE MILLO & CO., Satsuma. QUELCH & CO., AMERY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FODDREN, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAVEN & CO., Manilla.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 30th Instant, and until further Notice, the Steamers HONAM and HANKOW will run NIGHT and DAY between HONGKONG and CANTON; and the POWAN and KTUNGCHOW will be temporarily WITHDRAWN from the Night Service.

T. ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

### BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

China Navigation Company.  
Hongkong, June 24, 1884. 1049

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 30th Instant, and until further Notice, the POWAN will run DAILY between CANTON and MACAO, leaving CANTON at 8 a.m., and MACAO at 6 p.m.

By Order,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, June 24, 1884. 1049

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST Annual General MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on MONDAY, the 7th July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors, when a full attendance of Shareholders is requested.

WILLIAM LEGGE,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, June 24, 1884. 1044

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has This Day REMOVED his FURNITURE STORE to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. DRUSCOLL, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

A-TACK,  
Furniture Dealer,  
Hongkong, June 12, 1884. 972

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

On or before the 31st day of August Next,  
AND THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent. on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & CO.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 951

Intimations.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relatives, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of having sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing their cent stamp to a form to be obtained from the Bank or at the Post Office.

6.—When the form is presented with the cent stamp, the depositor will be credited one dollar.

7.—Deposits in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the middle of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and general correspondence as to the business of the Bank, will, if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the  
CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents.

WILLIAM WOTTON,  
Notary Public,  
35, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. 970

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURES falling due on the 30th day of June, 1884, of the above Company will be Paid at the Office of the Undersigned on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. 989

## For Sale.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg respectfully to state that their well-known MIXTURE of the CHOICEST NEW SEASON'S TEA,

### THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE.

is now being prepared in Foochow; and they will be glad to receive Orders, either for use here, or as a present to friends at home. They undertake to deliver this Tea to any address in the United Kingdom, free of any Charge whatever on the Home side, at \$7.50 per 5-Catty, and \$12 per 10-Catty Box.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 957

### NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED.

On or before the 31st day of August Next,

AND THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent. on the Marked Prices.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

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For the  
CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents.

WILLIAM WOTTON,  
Notary Public,  
35, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. 970

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. 989

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. LORENZO, Esq., late Portuguese Consul, to Sell by Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 20th June, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his Residence, No. 8, Arbuthnot Road,—

### THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

CRESTED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, EXTRADORE CHAIR, CHINIAN GLASSWARE, ENAMELLED ORNAMENT, CARABLES, and GAS BRACKETS.

EXTENSIVE DINING TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, MAHOGANY ESCUTCHEON, WHATNAG, DINNER, DESERT and TEA SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS and IRON COATS with WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLE and GLASS, VANITY STAND and OFFICE DESKS, PIANOS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 23, 1884. 1034

### TO LET.

N. O. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, CAINE ROAD.

Also,

No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Occupied from 1st May.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 606

### GODOWN-S-T O L B T.

PRAYA EAST and WANGAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 767

### TO LET.

N. O. 250, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Nos. 7 and 8, SKYSCRAPER TERRACE.

No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, June 23, 1884. 1033

### TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in one of the TERRACES.

For Particulars, address

J. D. B.,  
c/o CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, March 26, 1884. 547

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.**  
No. 63, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS** in 5 lb tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

**Small HOMINY.**  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

**TOPPOAN BUTTER.**  
Eastern and California CHEESE.  
**ODDEWEIN BOTTLED PRIME HAM AND BACON.**  
English Brand Condensed MILK.  
BEEF IN 25 lb tins.  
BAKED HAM SALMON in 5 lb cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGES and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb TONGUES.  
Clam CHOWDER.  
Fresh OREGON SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCOTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**  
400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb.  
900 lb.  
1,200 lb.

**AGATE IRON WARE.**  
INSERTION RUBBER.  
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

**HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.**  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.  
LAWN BOWLS.

**PNEUMATIC RIFLES.**  
REVOLVERS.  
DERINGERS.

**PAINTS and OILS.**  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF**  
S T O R E S,  
including:  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
THOMSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
BREAKFAST TONGUES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.  
Yarmouth BLOATERS.  
Kippered HERRINGS.  
Herring & 14 SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in tins.  
COCONUTINA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
EPIC COCOA.

**SPARTAN**  
COOKING STOVES.

**CLARETS—**  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints and quarts.  
1825 GRAVES,  
BREAKFAST CLARET.

**SHERRIES & PORT—**  
SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).  
HUNT'S PORT.

**BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.**

1 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COUVENNE'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOLLY FRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURAÇAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BOYE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

**CIGARS.**

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

**MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF**  
SAVES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 14, 1884.

## Intimations.

**HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,**  
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

The Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN  
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS  
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and are SUITABLE for either MAILED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST BRANDS.

THE WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table, will be the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TEAFLIES and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

**GEORGE STAINFIELD,**  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 363

## Notices to Consignees.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Ptto.

M. & C., No. 5-25 cases Wine, Order, from London.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 23, 1884. 1032

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLONIE DE LA COCHINCHINE. CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

CONFORMEMENT aux dispositions arrêtées par le CONSEIL COLONIAL dans sa séance du 28 Décembre dernier.

Les personnes qui désirent établir en Cochinchine des distilleries d'appareils perfectionnés pour la transformation des riz et autres matières au alcool destines à l'exportation, devront faire parvenir leur demande en autorisation à l'Administration avant le 1<sup>er</sup> Septembre, 1884, accompagnée des plans et indications propres à permettre d'apprécier l'impostement et l'économie de l'établissement projeté.

Concession sur lieu aux conditions suivantes:

1. La distillerie devra être établie à Saigon ou sur le territoire du 20ème arrondissement. Tous les bâtiments seront construits en murs de briques, couverts en tuiles, attenant les uns aux autres et réunis dans une enclos parfaitement clôturé. Un logement convenable composé de deux pièces et des dépendances nécessaires y sont menagé pour la préparation de la Régle.

2. La fabrication et le sortis des alcools seront soumises au régime de l'exportation.

Le débit de la distillerie devra se soumettre tous les réglements pris par l'autorité locale pour la surveillance et le contrôle de cette industrie.

3. Pendant trois années et jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 de litres, quel que soit le nombre de établissements en exercice, la fabrication pour l'exportation sera exemptée de tous droits dans la Colonie. Passé ce délai, ou une fois le chiffre des millions de litres atteint, chaque hectolitre d'alcool exporté sera frappé d'un droit de cinquante centimes en remplacement de l'impôt foncier et pour couvrir les frais de surveillance.

4. Bien que les alcools fabriqués dans ces distilleries soient spécialement destinés à l'exportation, le Concessionnaire pourra, au renouvellement des baux, concourir pour l'exploitation d'une ou plusieurs concessions possédées dans l'intérieur de la Colonie, en acquittant les droits et en soumettant à ce la recontratation locale.

5. La distillerie devra être prête à fonctionner le 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1885.

6. Le gerant devra être agréé par l'Administration.

Hongkong, June 25, 1884. 1032

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship

Acknowledged.

Captain JACKSON, will be

despatched as above on

FRIDAY, the 27th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1884. 1032

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

The Co.'s Steamship

Thalia, will be

despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1884. 1032

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI.

The Steamship

Galleys of Lorrie, Captain POMROY, will be

despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 28th Inst., at 6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 25, 1884. 1032

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.

Vessels.

Captain.

Agents.

Date of Leaving.

Stocks.

Nos. of Shares.

Paid up.

Reserve.

Position for LAST Report.

W<sup>h</sup> kaw account.

Last Dividend.

Cash.

BACS.

INSTANCES.

North-China Insurance Company, Limited

8,000 £ 200 £ 50 First year

Yangtze Insurance Company, Limited

2,000 £ 1,260 \$ 120 \$ 500,000 \$

Union Insurance Society Company, Limited

24,000 £ 83,320 \$ 28 \$ 600,000 \$

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited

10,000 £ 250 \$ 50 \$ 50,000

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

1,500 £ 1,000 \$ 200 \$ 28,711.50

Credit Balance

35,165.20

Last 10 years

£100 sales

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

3,000 £ 250 \$ 50 \$ 855,000 \$

20,000 £ 100 \$ 20 \$ 616,978.34

of European politics for some time to come, for not only are the questions of the neutralization and widening of the *Canal sur le Tage*, but there is every probability that in a few months a considerable force of British troops will be sent to the Soudan to endeavour to effect the release of General Gordon.

A very satisfactory verdict was delivered by a jury in the Supreme Court this afternoon, in a case in which three men were charged with robbing, with personal violence, a Chinaman who had just returned from Honolulu, of 44 gold sovereigns. The jury, though somewhat doubtful at first as to the precise character of the prisoner's crime, ultimately unanimously found them guilty of robbery with personal violence.

Nearly everyone who has been any length of time in the Colony has noticed the numerous cases heard in the Hongkong courts in which Chinese just returned from Australia, San Francisco and other places have complained of being decoyed into houses in this Colony, drugged and finally robbed of the hard won savings their patient labour has gained them abroad. And it will also have been noticed that in most of these cases, the prisoner has successfully managed to make out that the money was lost in honest gambling, if such a thing is possible, and that the complainant's story was an utter fabrication.

The police know better, but are still powerless to either prevent the crime being committed, or to obtain a conviction when they know without doubt the charge is true. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that three of the very numerous band of leeches who set such well laid traps, to ensnare the wealthy but tardant Celestials have at last been laid by the heels. It is hoped their sentence will be severe. The old defence of gambling was put forward in this case, but it had scarcely a leg to stand on.

A propos of the scheme for railways in China, some members at least of the party who are now in power at Peking appear to have been misinformed men. When they went into office there was apparently no question about their bellicose intentions and their obstinacy, and the new Chief was set down as an out-and-out fire-eater and opponent of everything in the way of Western progress. We are bound to confess that the course of events has not substantiated these opinions. An amicable settlement of the difficulty with France followed quickly after the change, and now we are promised some progressive schemes of the highest importance. It may be said that Li Hung Chang is the mainspring of this new policy, but if so, the new party at Peking seems to have given him more encouragement, afforded him less opposition, than the old one. The probability is that foreigners, at any rate those outside of Peking, know very little of the policy or opinions of the Chinese ministers. A correspondent at Peking of the *N.C.D. News*, for instance, writing under date of June 16th, affords evidence of how little able foreigners, even in the Capital, were to judge of the policy of some ministers. He says: "I send you just a line to say that the railway question is as good as settled. The new members of the Teung-li Yamen are really progressive men, and the foreign Legations and them a great improvement on the old lot. The *entente cordiale* between the Empress and the Viceroy of Chihli has not been at all diminished by the presence of Tso in the Capital, and Her Majesty is moreover most favourably disposed towards the introduction of railways." Whence graphic news of the deposition of Prince Kung was received here, we consulted with several well informed Chinese in the Colony as to the probable consequences of that event. They declared that Prince Hung, and other high ministers who had probably been removed, were not peacefully inclined, and that an amicable settlement of the difficulties with France was favoured by the change that had been made. Events have so far proved they were right.

THE British barque *Jane Maria* arrived at Manila from Haiphong on the 6th instant, and left again for Swatow on the 11th instant.—The British barque *Walls Castle* arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 13th instant; and she left again on the 16th instant for Pito and Legazpi, bound for Tayabas Island, to load timber for Hongkong.

THE latest advocate of cremation, who proved the genuineness of his conversion by ordering his own body to be burned, was Dr Gross of Philadelphia. Just before his death he wrote a strong argument in favor of cremation, justifying it on the grounds of sanitary as well as sentimental, and declaring that if the public were as well acquainted with the repulsive aspects of the slow decay of bodies as he was, they would abandon the present method of burial and return to the beautiful, classical custom of placing the ashes in a memorial urn.

LICENSING is spreading even in Spain. It is a little humiliating for Englishmen fresh from the perusal of Sir W. Harcourt's diatribes against "cremation to heat that at the last meeting of the Council of Health at Madrid it was unanimously agreed to memorialize the Government in favour of permitting cremation at the request of individuals in all cases where the relatives of the deceased are not opposed to it, and to make cremation compulsory in times of great epidemics. Of course, a Council of Health is naturally more advanced than a Home Secretary, but surely an English Home Secretary might at least be liberal as a Spanish Council of Health.

Lord St. Leonard's career is peculiar. He is a peer of the realm, whose father left the hereditary to a brother. The present lord inherited nothing but a title and £20 a year. He is a fine billiard player and a crack pigeon shot, but even his accomplishments failed to support him, as his friends were extravagants. Finally his family succumbed in matching his title against a half-million and a lady who possessed this coin in her own right. After having one child, he resided in dabscherry, and last year she brought a suit for separation on the ground of adultery. Since then the noble lord has been dropped by all his friends and has been living in very precarious fashion.

New Year, May 23.—A cable special to *The World* from London of May 22nd says: The prejudice against American tinned meats has been revived by a sad event which occurred to-day at Scarborough. A large quantity of meat imported in tins from Chicago, and known here as "Chicago brains," had recently been sold in Scarborough, and to-day several persons who had eaten of it were taken ill with symptoms of poisoning. One man died and three others are reported to be dying. There is intense excitement in the town and the event has caused a sensation in London, and especially in Parliament, where it is likely to have an effect upon the Cattle-disease bill now pending in the House of Commons. An inquest has begun at Scarborough, and a thorough analysis of the suspected meat is in progress.

A Methodist church in Rochester, says a recent American paper, has had an experience with a bogus Chinaman calling himself Tank Kee. An engagement was made with a Chicago bureau to have him deliver three lectures on China, but when Tank Kee showed up he was found to be a white man—not even wearing Chinese clothes or carrying a quote. He was arrested this satisfactorily, however, on saying that he had been born when a baby by Prince Kung of China, and educated in both Chinese and English. He further claimed to be connected with the Chinese Legion in Washington, and might have acquitted himself with credit if he had not gone on a roaring spree before his lecture course was finished. An investigation showed, of course, that Tank Kee was an armful impostor. Some San Francisco journalists once concocted an unsuccessful plot to get up a bogus Chinese lecture course, and may be Tank Kee is one of the parties concerned in that unfortunate speculation.

THE new ocean cable, which belongs to John Mackay and James Gordon Bennett, has been successfully landed in Davao Bay, N. S., and the American extension to Cochin island is now being laid. This makes the ninth cable connecting the United States with Europe. The other cables are as follows:

Anglo-American.....  
Direct United States.....  
Port Querier.....  
Gould's.....

The new cable proposes to cut rates as soon as it begins business, and Messrs. Bennett and Mackay have solemnly promised not on any account to consult with any of the existing companies. If they keep their word, the public may look for a new era in submarine telegraphy. At the present rate for messages, it is estimated, the New York *Herald* figures that the new cable would earn 25 per cent on its cost. At this rate, it could afford to cut rates 50 per cent and still prove an admirable investment.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—If one is to believe the stories which are floating about the Capitol corridors, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has come to the front again and expects to receive a large subsidy by the adoption of a Senate amendment to the Shipping Bill. A gentleman who claims to know says that the Senate amendment would have the effect of giving the Pacific Mail Steamship Company \$750,000 annually for a period of four from four to six years. The explanation of this astounding suggestion is that the provision which permits a postmaster to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for services for a period of from four to six years, by the United States and any foreign port or the ports of the Atlantic and ports of the Pacific, touching at a foreign port on a sum not exceeding \$1 per mile on a trip each way of actual nautical miles travelled between the terminal points, for each trip actually made, would aggregate the enormous sum above stated. Among other rumours is one that a great many speculative operations in connection with the stock have already been entered into, based upon this expected favorable legislation. It is reported that the friends of the scheme have so far proved they were right.

ACTIVS hostility has been encountered by a number of Christian missionaries in Japan.—The *Maijishi Shimbun* reprints an account of the *Meikin Shisho* an account of some lectures on Christianity recently delivered in Kyoto. It appears that party feeling runs very high in that city, for the missionaries barely escaped with their lives, and the mob was rife for any amount of violence. On the evening of the 22nd last month, Messrs. Green, Ono, Sugita, and Kato commenced a series of addresses in a theatre at Omiyodori, Kyoto, in the presence of more than 500 auditors. Almost from the outset the audience was a most unquiet one, and loudly called out most offensive remarks. The addresses for the evening were no sooner over, than Bullock arose and began interrogating the lecturers. One or two points were discussed when the priest began decrying his opponents after a most unprintable manner. The audience dispersed, however, in tolerable order. The next evening a larger number of listeners came, and the workmen and labourers flocked to the theatre. Mr. Yabihara, who first addressed them, was saluted with a shower of stones, and Mr. Baba, who followed him, had to curtail his lecture in consequence. The third lecturer, Mr. Tsuji, was compelled to stop on account of the utter indifference of his listeners, who kept up their noisy disturbances, until it was deemed necessary to call in the police. No sooner had this last speaker concluded, than about twenty rioters leaped on the platform, put out the lights and surrounded the little band of missionaries, crying "Beat the Christians! Beat them! Betrayers!" Just at this moment, a police inspector accompanied by two constables arrived on the spot, and ordered the crowd

to disperse; but, in spite of all commands, it was more than an hour before the lecturers managed to leave the hall. On their way home they were surrounded by a riotous mob, the streets being completely blocked up by their foes. Sign-boards, stones, and bricks were hurled at the missionaries, besides their being directly attacked by some of the rioters. The lecturers received without exception, many wounds, and reached their homes finally in much exhausted condition. The next evening, some Buddhist lectures were delivered in the same theatre, and the lecturers reviled the Christians and its followers in the most impudent manner. It was a religion said they, which one might attack with impunity, while recommending their hearers not to use stones or bricks, they added that all Christian preachers were intolerable offenders, and would receive severe punishment at the hands of the Buddhists, were it not for the Government. Shortly afterwards, one of the audience remarked that some twenty adults were prepared to attack the Christians at any moment. All carried staves in their handkerchiefs, and one was seen with a knife in his hand.

SUPREME COURT.  
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

Wednesday, June 25.

SENTENCING OF PRISONERS.

Li Asing, guilty of stealing a bed quilt and previous convictions, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. A like sentence was imposed on Lum Akwan, who committed two petty robberies at Aberdeen on the 12th May. Chun Sam, a boy of 16, who carried off two umbrellas from a shop in Queen's Road, and who had had five times previously committed the same offence, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Chun Aiwok, charged with burglary, was awarded four years' penal servitude. Chun Ayau, found guilty of driving off a dog, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude on each count, the sentences to be concurrent. His Lordship told this last prisoner that he had rendered himself liable to be sentenced to prison for life.

CRIME WITH VIOLENCE.

The June sessions were resumed this morning. The Attorney-General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley) prosecuted.

Chew Sing, Chun Sang and Chan Aitong were charged with having robbed Tang Sung of 44 gold sovereigns, on the 28th May, and at the time of said robbery did no personal violence.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Following jury, which then empannelled—Messrs. C. G. Gorham, E. Pirson, H. L. O. Ota, Ho Thang, E. M. da Silva, C. F. Daubeng and P. A. de Souza. M. J. MacCallum did not answer to his name.

Ho Koi appeared for the prisoners.

The purpose of the complainant's evidence was as follows. On the 28th May last, he arrived here in one of the American mail steamers from Honolulu, where he had been employed as a coolie in sugar planting for a number of years and managed to save a small sum of money.

On arriving here, he went to a boarding house in the Colony. While standing at the door of this establishment the morning after his arrival, the second prisoner accosted him, and, after warming out a few particular to whom complainant came from, suggested that complainant should visit a house in King Street, where the relative of a Chinaman who had been dead several years resided. Complainant had declined to go, but, on being urged by his companion and to the house. There he saw the second prisoner and a little boy, the other occupant of the room. This boy, the prisoner said, to bring the supposed relatives of the deceased man, and after an interval of two minutes, the first and third prisoners entered the room, when all three made a combined attack on the complainant, knocking him down and injuring him severely, besides taking 44 gold sovereigns by cutting away his girdle in which he carried all his money. Complainant raised a cry of "Save life," and before the prisoners escaped, the police arrived. Prisoners were arrested and searched; on the first was found 42 gold pieces, on the third one gold piece, and one piece was missing.

The defense was that the money was lost in gambling, and evidence was called with the view to proving this.

Complainant having addressed the Court, jury retired for five minutes. On their return, the foreman (Mr. Gorham) and they the prisoners swindled the complainant out of the money, but they gave to the prisoners the benefit of the doubt as to whether they cheated complainant at gambling, or took it from him by personal violence.

His Lordship said he could not accept this finding.

The jury must either find that the money was given up willingly while playing at cards, or was forcibly taken against complainant's will; the issue was very clear.

The question was such an important one that he would advise them to retire again and reconsider their verdict.

In order to assist the jury in coming to a conclusion, His Lordship wrote out the following questions for them to answer:

Did the prisoners, or any of them, take the money from the complainant against his will? Did he part with it voluntarily?

The jury having been away about ten minutes returned, and the foreman announced that they found the prisoners guilty.

The first and last questions they answered in the affirmative, and the second in the negative.

Sentence was reserved.

The Court was adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow forenoon, when the case of alleged murder at Hung Hom will be tried before a special jury, summoned at the request of the prisoners' counsel.

A REPLIED HARBOUR.

The bold, rugged mountains of the mainland, only a mile or two across the water, shut in the harbour so completely that the appearance of a small vessel makes the outer world seem to sink into the bosom of the hills. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, though not quite so spacious as the *Port of London*, with its wide, open, sheltered basin, and its long, deep, straight channel, and the entrance to the port has the advantage of being sheltered by a range of hills on either side.

The *Port of London* is the largest in the world, and the *Port of Hongkong* is the second.

At the mouth of the Canton river there is a small rocky island, nine miles long and eight miles wide, called *Swallow's Nest*, the island of fragrant streams. Forty years ago it was a barren rock, at the base of which lived a few hundred Chinaman fisherman, steppenotes and pirates. No shore could have been less inviting, no prospect so dreary and desolate, as Hongkong presented in 1841, when it first became a possession of the British Crown. But the *Port of London* is the most beautiful in the world, and now it is a scene of gayety and excitement, the *Port of Hongkong* is a scene of desolation and gloom.

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NOTICE.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY.

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#### The Dialect of Wanchow, No. 2.

Chins during the Tsin <sup>6</sup> Dynasty, A.D.  
264-419.

#### Scraps from Chinese Mythology.

On Chinese Apologies.

#### The Yi King, with Notes on the Gia Kua.

Chinese Fables.

#### Notes and Queries—

Ula Grass.

#### The Payment of 'Poor Peking Officials'

and Auditors' Charges.

#### The Devotion and Meaning of the

Word 'Peh'.

#### The Length of a Chinese Moon.

The Chinese 'Sir' or 'Yes Sir.'

#### Notices of New Books and Literary Intel- ligence.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

#### GILMAN & CO.

To Contributors.

#### Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

#### 14

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

3